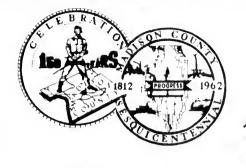
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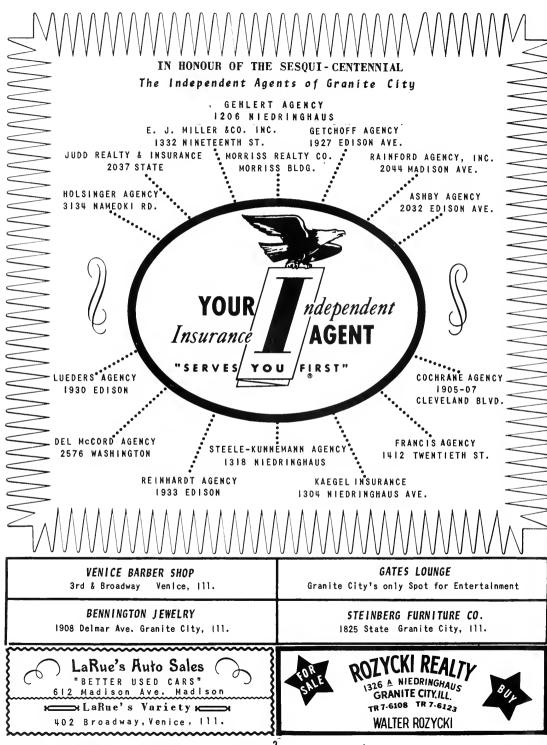


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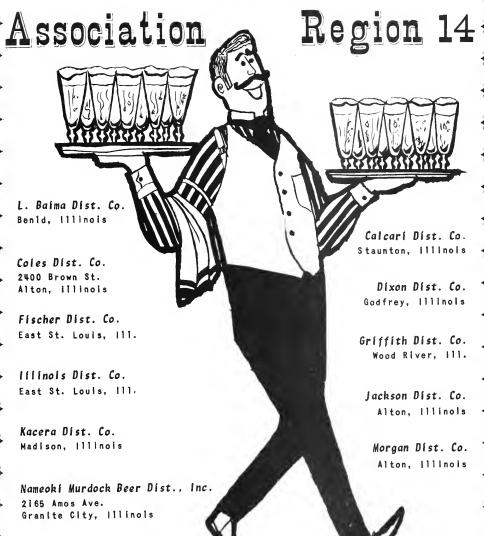


# IN COMMEMORATION OF THE MADISON COUNTY SESQUICENTENNIAL

Published by EAST 10 PUBLISHING CO. INC.

### Madison County

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### orward...

It is the earnest hope of the Madison County Sesquicentennial Committee that this official souvenir program will serve to enrich the historical knowledge of its readers and enable them to enjoy more thoroughly the many and colorful events being held in commemoration of "Our 150 Years."

Months of preparation have gone into this celebration. Its success must be measured by how well it depicts the passing scene and by whether it adds in generous measure to our appreciation of the adventurous, fascinating deeds of our forebears.

Madison County has achieved growth not only through the efforts of individuals but also through the progress of scores of business and manufacturing firms, many of which pre-date our oldest living residents. The committee extends its thanks to these establishments and individuals, young and old whose advertising messages appear in this program. It wishes them continued prosperity in the years to come.

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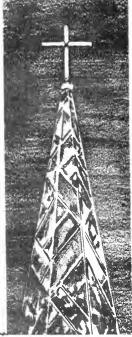
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by James S. Flagg

It was perhaps inevitable that Madison County should develop from a beautiful wilderness and a handful of whites and Indians in 1812 into one of the nation's more populous and prosperous counties in the atomic age.

The area's natural blessings—a varied, temperate climate, good to very rich farmland, a wealth of woodland, and nearness to the confluences of the Mississippi-Missouri and Mississippi-Illinois rivers—all of these were enough to attract the imaginative pioneers from Kentucky and Tennessee and Virginia, and later from New England and the east and the north.

And so when Ninian Edwards, territorial governor of Illinois, established the County of Madison on Sept. 14, 1812, he laid the foundation for a political subdivision whose estimated 225,000 residents have, in an era of orbiting space capsules, every right to be proud of their heritage.

For many decades prior to 1812 there were a few white men in and near the county, notably at the Cahokia settlement in St. Clair County. The pioneers came and went. Knowledge of them is rather meager aside from accounts of skirmishes with the Indians, among them Chief Pontiac, and troubles now and then involving the Spanish, French and British.

With the end of the Revolutionary War, however, migration to the promising West began in earnest. Soon after 1800 Madison County had its first permanent residents.

Theirs was not an easy lot. Their comforts were few, their working hours long, and their luxuries almost non-existent. Their main concerns were shelter, food and clothing.

It is probable that their motive for coming West was the same as that of the average family changing jobs today—to improve their living standards. This they did while enduring a multitude of hardships. But they worried not at all about fallout, parking places, income taxes or cholesterol.

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Nathan Fleishman as he appeared in 1906-just 3 years after the opening of his first store.



GOVERNOR NINIAN EDWARDS



THOMAS JUDY

When Gov. Edwards established the county, it was an immense area. Its southern border included the present line but it extended from the Mississippi to the Wabash River. All the land north of that line to the Canadian border and even to the North Pole, some say, was Madison County, including Wisconsin, that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi and northern Michigan.

Subdividing began soon thereafter with the growth of the territory, and by 1831 the county had dwindled to its present proportions plus what is now Bond County. The latter area was detached in 1843 and there has been no change since that year.

Thus it is quite understandable that there was a drop in census figures with changes in the size of the county. The population is given as 13,550 in 1820, 6,221 in 1830, 14,433 in 1840, 20,441 in 1850, 31,351 in 1860, 44,131 in 1870 and 50,141 in 1880.

Whenever there was any sign of trouble from 1812 on, the people looked for protection to Fort Russell, after which the largest township of the county is named. The fort was about a mile northwest of Edwardsville and less than a quarter-mile west of what is new route 112.

Quoting from Davidson's and Stuve's History of Illinois (1874): "The most notable, as also the largest, strongest and best appointed in every respect, of the stockade forts, was Fort Russell (named after Col. William Russell) established by Gov. Edwards early in 1812. The cannon (five) of Louis XIV, which had done service in the ancient Fort Chartres, were removed

"This stockade was made the rendezvous for the militia and the regulars, and the main depot for military supplies. Gov. Edwards here established his headquarters, during the perilous times of 1812, and gathered about him the beauty and chivalry of those days. Within the protective walls of this stockade were attracted and found shelter much of the talent, fashion and wealth of the country, and here His Excellency presided with a courtly grace and dignity, well befitting his fine personal

appearance and his many accomplishments."

Who were Madison County's first permanent settlers?
When did they arrive and where did they make their homes? These questions will be answered as completely as possible within the limits of space. Millions of words could be written about Madison County's 150 years, and several fine volumes already have been published. This account, however, must be confined to a mere outline of the county's personalities and progress because of the limit on wordage.

It might be said with some degree of seriousness that the county was misnamed. When the Rev. David Badgley, a Baptist minister, and some others explored this area in 1799, they were so impressed by the luxuriant growth of grass and vegetation that they were reminded of the best of the land of Egypt. Recalling the Biblical story of the Land of Goshen, they gave that name to this area. Appropriately enough, the county now has a historical organization with the same name

The Rev. Badgley was never a resident of the county, having lived near Belleville. Apparently the first American to establish a home here was Ephriam Conner. In 1800 he built a rude cabin in the northwest corner of the present Collinsville township. Conner seems not to have cared for the area's many resources because a year later he disposed of his holdings to Samuel Judy.

Judy became a permanent and valued citizen of the counhaving fought in the War of 1812 and served in the first legislature and on the first county commission. He was married to Margaret Whiteside, a sister of Gen. Samuel Whiteside. The first or second year after his arrival he set out an orchard in what was known as Goshen, at about the present site of Peter's Station. In 1808 he built a brick house, the walls of which were cracked by an earthquake in 1811.

Judy's oldest son, Jacob, was register of the Edwards-ville land office from 1845 to 1849. Another son, Col. Thomas Judy, was in the legislature in 1852 and 1853.

One of the first families to settle in Madison County was Gillham family. The first to come to America, Thomas Gillham, was a native of Ireland. He arrived in Virginia in 1730 and later moved to South Carolina. His fourth son, James, was the first to arrive in Illinois, coming here in 1794 to search for his wife and children who were held captive by Indians. He settled in the American Bottom, apparently south of St. Louis, and later moved to Madison County

Two other brothers, John and William, arrived in Madison County in 1802. Another brother, Thomas II, had reached Illinois in 1799. A fifth brother, Isaac, settled in this county in 1804 or 1805.

With this large delegation among the early settlers, and with their descendants, the Gillham family became one of the

most prominent in the county.

Brink's History of Illinois has this to say: "The Gillhams were strong supporters of morality and order, and among the best citizens of the county. Though born in a slave state, they recognized the corrupting influence of slavery, and unalterably opposed its introduction into Illinois. The author of a history of the state, published in 1849, remarks that the convention party of 1824 owed its defeat to the Gillham family and their kinsmen, who, almost in a solid phalanx, cast 500 votes against the proposition to make Illinois a slave state."

Prominent among the county's early settlers were members of the Whiteside family who moved from Monroe County to a new home near that of Col Judy at Goshen in 1802. William Grotts and Robert Seybold came in 1803, the latter living

in Jarvis township near Troy.

A short time later Dr. George Cadwell settled near Venice, and his friend, John Messinger, took up residence on Ridge Prairie between Collinsville and Troy. John T. Lusk arrived in the Goshen country in 1805. Joseph Newman, a Pennsylvanian, came to Fort Russell township in 1804, to be followed by Maj. Isaac H. Ferguson in 1806.

### W G N U MEETS THE GOVERNOR









Reading from left to right: Chuck Norman, General Manager of Radio Station WGNU, Illinois Governor Otto Kerner, Madison County Circuit Clerk Willard Portell, WGNU news man Bob Baker and WGNU Account Executive Shirley Adams.

The photo was taken July, 1962 during the Governor's visit to the Quad Cities in connection with the dinner for former President Truman.

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### GRANITE CITY

Granite City—Sixty-six years of growth—usually rapid though sometimes laggard during industrial slumps—has put Granite City far ahead of all other Madison County cities in population except Alton. In its first 64 years of existence, Granite City blossomed from a stretch of rich farmland with a handful of residents in 1896 to a population of 40,073 in 1960. Typical of its in-a-hurry-to-get-there progress was its gain in the 1950's. The census in 1950 registered only 29,465 people. A pinnacle of achievement was reached in 1958 when Granite City was chosen as an All-American city.

The community received its name from its principal industry of the time, the manufacture of graniteware. It was laid out by two far-sighted industrialists, F. G. and William F. Niedringhaus. Its principal industries as of 1962 are Granite City Steel. Co. and General Steel Industries, Inc. However, within the city, and in nearby Madison and Venice, and in the surrounding area are numerous other plants contributing millions of dollars in annual payrolls.

These include Laclede Steel Co., American Steel Foundries,

A. O. Smith Corp., Dow Metal Products Co., Cargill, Inc., Johns-Manville Products Corp., National Lead Co., Nesco Steel Barrel Co., The Nestle Co., Inc., Teilly Tar & Chemical Corp., and Union Starch & Refining Co.

The Chain of Rocks Canal, which bypasses a navigational bottleneck in the Mississippi River, was completed in 1952 and established Granite City as an important river terminal with access to the entire inland waterway system and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Seaway.

The Granite City Army Depot on the west side of the city is the largest engineer depot in North America. To the south and east is Horseshoe Lake, one of Illinois' natural beauty spots where excellent fishing, boating and duck hunting are available. The lake area is now in the initial stages of being developed into a state park.

While known primarily as an industrial city, Granite City is also an important retail trading area and an attractive residential community. In recent years it has absorbed the former village of Nameoki and new subdivisions have sprung up stead-

ily to the north and east.



SOLOMON PREUITT

In 1806 Martin Preuitt cast his fortune at Sand Ridge Prairie, about three miles east of Alton. His youngest son, Solomon, born in 1790, became one of the more distinguished citizens of the county.

Other very early arrivals: William Jones and John Finley in 1806, at Sand Ridge; Robert Reynolds, father of Gov. John Reynolds, 1807, three or four miles southwest of Edwardsville; Toliver Wright, 1806, near the mouth of Wood River; John Atkins, 1807, near Mitchell; Thomas Rattan, 1804; George Barnsback, 1809. Edwardsville; Abel Moore, 1808, in Wood River; Joseph Bartlett, 1809, Wood River.

A great many of the pioneers already mentioned and to be mentioned were veterans of the Revolutionary War.

One of the earliest arrivals, and destined to be one of the most prominent, was Thomas Kirkpatrick who located along the banks of Cahokia Creek in the northern part of what was to become Edwardsville. It was his house that was appointed the seat of justice of the county in Gov. Edwards's proclamation in 1812

By this time villages or hamlets had been established at Alton, Upper Alton, Milton (just west of East Alton), Edwardsville, and on Wood River (the stream) near the present Alton State Hospital grounds. Some histories estimate that there were perhaps 1000 persons in the county when it was organized.

With the end of the war of 1812-14 and the signing of a peace treaty with the Indian tribes of the Northwest in 1815, settlements in Madison County increased rapidly. Whereas earlier arrivals chose sites near the Mississippi River and along Cabokia and Cantine Creeks, a substantial percentage of new-comers now sought their fortunes in what are our central and eastern townships.

Maj. Isaac H. Ferguson built the first house ever erected on Marine prairie in 1813. From then until 1816 came John Warwick, John Woods, George Newsome, Joseph and Absolom Ferguson. Aquilla Dolahide, Abraham Howard, Joshua Dean, Chester Pain, Thomas Breeze, Richard Winsor, John Campbell, John Giger, Henry Scott, John Lord, James Simmons, Henry Peck, Andrew Matthews Sr., James French, and Abram Carlock.

Along about this time, there came to Edwardsville the families of Rowland P. Allen, Elijah Ellison, and Mrs. Elizabeth Randle. Some of the residents on the road leading from Edwardsville to Alton were: John Newman, David Robinson, Samuel Delaplane, Hiram Pruitt, Ben Wood, John Stout, John Drum, William Montgomery, William and Isaac Cox. Charles, John, and James Gillham, James Tunnell, Jonas Bradshaw, John Springer, Joel Meacham. The road had been located by Thomas G. Davidson, John Wallace and Abraham Prickett.

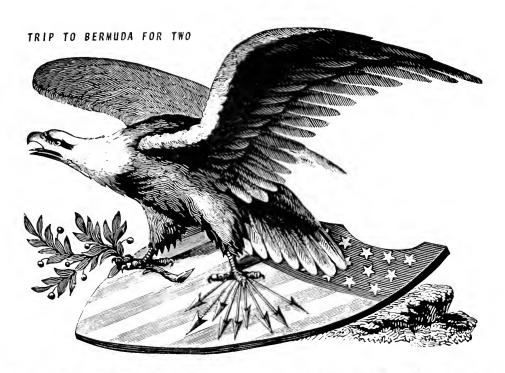
James Renfro settled in what is now Collinsville township in 1811; Jacob Gonterman in Edwardsville in 1816, the Rev. Thomas Ray, a Baptist minister, in 1818, Alvis Hauskins in 1819, and the Fruit family, John Minter and Mathias Handlon at about this time.

Arrivals in St Jacob township in 1816 were John Giger, Gilmore Anderson, William Faires, John Herrin, Nicholas Kyle and William Parkinson. First settlements in Foster township were made about 1816 by Joseph S. Reynolds and Orman Beeman.

Among those casting their lot with the county in 1818 were Gaius Paddock, from Vermont, to Fort Russell township; Gershom Flagg, from Vermont, to Fort Russell: David Gillespie, from Ireland and New York to Edwardsville, and Daniel

A. Lanterman, from Kentucky to Fort Russell.
Paddock, a soldier of the Revolution, was to become the
grandfather of another Gaius Paddock who lived to be 100 years
old. His home was on route 112 eight miles north of Edwardsville. Flagg, a veteran of the War of 1812, was the father of
State Senator Willard C. Flagg and the grandfather of State
Senator Norman G. Flagg. His home was half a mile south of
the Paddock's.





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m. Luwaru Kane,



Gillespie's two sons, Matthew and Joseph, helped organize the Republican party in Illinois. Lanterman once recalled that there were only two stores in Edwardsville in December, 1818. In lower Alton in 1822, he said, only three men and no women resided.
Early arrivals in Hamel township were Henry Keley, and

Robert and Anson Aldrich, in the winter of 1817-18. In 1816, Archibald Coulter and James East settled in Saline township. Some seven years later in Silver Creek bottom in Saline town-ship, a salt lick attracted deer and cattle. William Biggs, a Kentuckian, undertook to bore for salt. He struck solid rock at 30 feet, and continued the shaft to a distance of 440 feet when salt water began to flow. Into the shaft he set the trunk of a hollow sycamore tree, cemented to the rock. The experi-

ment was expensive and ended in failure.

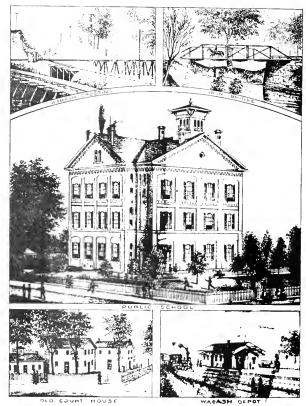
William Hinch, a pioneer from Kentucky, was the first white settler in Alhambra township, arriving in 1817 and building a cabin a short distance north and east of Silver Creek.

James Pearce, in 1818, removed from Edwardsville township to the first estile. where he had settled 3 years earlier, and made the first settlement in Leef township.

UNVEILING D.A.R. TABLET, PADDOCK CEMETARY, OCTOBER, 1927



From Left to Right: 4th-Mrs.Isabil Flagg Hatch,5th-Norman G.Flagg,6th-Miss May Paddock,9th-Miss Alice Paddock, 10th-Gaius Paddock, Jr., 11th-Miss Sarah Paddock, 12th-Gaius Paddock, Sr. (Seated at right of stone is Mrs. Alice Flagg Fautz) Others Unidentified.



PLACES OF PUBLIC INTEREST, EDWARDSVILLE

Edwardsville—Third oldest city in the state and county seat of Madison County is the community named for Ninian Edwards, the territorial governor of Illinois when the county was established. It was here that the cabin home of pioneer Thomas Kirkpatrick was designated by Gov. Edwards as the seat of justice. It has been that—and much more—ever since.

Date of Edwardville's incorporation is listed as Feb. 23, 1819. The only two cities in the state having earlier incorpora-

tion dates are Shawneetown (1814) and Cairo (1818).

Edwardsville is proud of its heritage and rightfully so. Family after family living there today can look back from 100 to 150 years and find the records of their ancestors as early settlers in the county and indeed, in many cases, the townships. These descendants, many of whom command prominent positions in the professions, business and industry, are too numerous to mention in this limited account. They, with the thousands who have followed, have welded the city into a solid community. Through good times and bad the city has retained its graciousness, its dignity and its character as the hub of Madison County.

Like most municipalities, Edwardsville for the greater part of its existence has depended upon outlying agriculture for much of its well-being. This is still true to a degree. However, the nakeup of the city has experienced some changes. Late in the last century, for instance, the N. O. Nelson plumbing equipment firm was established there and its payrolls totaled millions over the years. Likewise, the radiator industry helped bolster the Edwardsville economy over a lengthy period. Later came the Wagner Electric Co., some nearby coal mines and various small industries.

Most of them are gone now, but prosperous Edwardsville keeps rolling along, gaining slowly but steadily in population. From 8.776 residents in 1950 the city grew to an official 9,996 in 1960 and is still expanding. Subdivisions have sprouted up adjacent to beautiful, tree-lined St. Louis street, on the southern edge

of the city and around picturesque Dunlap Lake.

The city has pushed over its borders in just about every direction because something new, besides industry and agriculture, has come into the picture—the commuter. Every day hundreds of Edwardsville residents go to work in other cities—in Wood River, Roxana, Granite City, St. Louis. This has developed gradually in the last 30 to 40 years because newcomers recognize Edwardsville as a good place to live and rear their families. They can earn their livelihoods in an industrial area within 20 miles and still live in a quiet, well-regulated community.

The city is the home of the Madison County Farm Bureau, organized there in 1918, and now occupying a new building on Hillsboro avenue. Hundreds of retired farmers find Edwardsville

an ideal place in which to live.

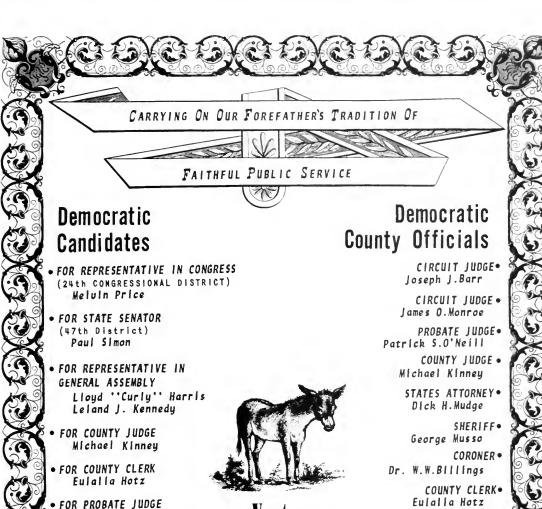
One of the main sparks in the city's life is politics. As the county seat, Edwardsville is the center of more than the average share of political gatherings, the home of a great many lawyers.

Soon it will be known as a college center. Southern Illinois

Soon it will be known as a college center. Southern Illinois University is in the process of setting up a campus just a few miles southwest of the city to replace the branches now serving temporarily in East St. Louis and in the buildings of old Shurtleff College at Alton. Construction has been started for an expenditure of \$25,000,000 on the 2600-acre campus near Edwardsville. Facilities will be provided for 5000 students by 1964-5. Predicted enrollment is 18,000 students by 1970.

It requires little imagination to realize what the university will mean to Edwardsville's progress and prosperity in the years

to come.



# Vote

DEMOCRATIC

Eulalla Hotz CIRCUIT CLERK. Willard V. Portell · PROBATE CLERK• Dale Hilt COUNTY RECORDER. James F. Chapman COUNTY AUDITOR. John L.Kraynak COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT. OF SCHOOLS Wilbur R.L. Trimpe

FOR SHERIFF Barney Fraundorf

George Musso

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

Austin Lewis

• FOR PROBATE CLERK

Dale Hilt

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Wilbur R.L. Trimpe



**NUTRENA FEEDS** 

PHONE: 656-0910, 146 W. VANDALIA, EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS

The business was started in 1923, by Mr. Louis C. Abenbrink, John A.Buhrleand John Klueter. It was incorporated in 1925 when Mr. John Fruit became a stock holder in the company, as president. The business is presently operated by Roy H.Fruit and John A.Buhrle. The building has been in the same location since 1923.



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Uhe Thomas F. Ladd Co.,Inc. is proud of its contribution to the growth of Madison County. Many of the building landmarks in the area, such as Edwardsville High School, include work done by the Ladd company.

Founded by A.H.Ladd, father of the present owner, in 1906 as a one-man lathing and plastering business, it now provides employment for 45 persons. The company has expanded its services to include concrete construction, ceramic tile and acoustical treatments.

### THOS. F. LADD CO., INC. CONTRACTORS

512 Cass Avenue EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS First to arrive in Omphghent township was David Swett, who in the fall of 1820 built a cabin near the site of the old Omph Ghent church. He was the first justice of peace in the township. In Olive township, James Street was one of the early settlers but in a short time moved away. Isham Vincent lived three years in Troy, then in 1820 set up a horse-mill in the northern part of the county. His house was the early voting place of Silver Creek precinct.

New Douglas township's earliest settler is believed to have been Daniel Funderburk, who was born in South Carolina and

arrived here in 1819.



GOVERNOR EDWARD COLES

Governors From Our County-Norton's Centennial History of Madison County (1912) points out that six governors of Illinois have, at one time or another, lived in Madison county. Only one of them, Edward Coles of Edwardsville, was a resident when elected in 1822.

Gov. Ninian Edwards lived in Edwardsville from 1818 to 1825, when he moved to Belleville and was a resident of that

city when elected governor in 1826.

Thomas Ford was a resident of Edwardsville for several years and married there, but when elected governor in 1842, resided in Ogle County. John Reynolds resided in Madison County from 1807 to 1815, and when elected governor in 1830 was a resident of St. Clair County. John M. Palmer lived in Madison County, at Upper Alton, when a youth and a young man, but when elected governor in 1868 was a resident of Springfield.

Although Charles S. Deneen was born in Edwardsville, he was brought up in St. Clair county. When a young man he taught at Godfrey. When elected governor in 1904 and 1908, he was a resident of Chicago.

County Government-A Court of Common Pleas as provided by Illinois territorial laws was Madison County's first of seven forms of government. Three of these forms were in operation during the six-year period from creation of the county until Illinois was admitted as a state on Dec. 2, 1818.

The second form was a county court and it was followed

by a system which placed affairs in hands of the justices of the peace. When Illinois was admitted as a state, the affairs passed to control of three commissioners. They served until 1849 when a county court was again established. The court functioned until Jan 24, 1874, when a new law provided for three commissioners. They had charge for a little more than two years.

Voters of the county authorized township organization in November, 1875, and the Board of Supervisors has had charge River township has recently been elected chairman of the Madison County Board for the 30th time.



GUS HALLER

Mr. Haller, long active in preserving the history of Madison County and in establishing the county's historical museum in the courthouse, was elected to the board for the first time in 1913. He served until 1949, except for two terms, serving 31 years as supervisor. He was then elected assistant supervisor. His tenure as chairman of the board is a record in Illinois and probably in the nation.

Madison County's first courthouse was completed in 1817 and cost \$437.50. Of that amount, Thomas Kirkpatrick donated \$100. The second was opened in 1835 after \$1500 cash had been raised and about \$2500 worth of brick and other materials do-nated. Twenty-two years later, in 1857, the third courthouse was completed at a cost of \$34,846. It was on the site of the present courthouse which was dedicated Oct. 18, 1915. Cost of this structure, including furnishings and furniture, total about \$291,000.

County government now comes under the heading of big business. The 1960 federal census gave the county a population of 224,689. It is the fifth largest in the state, being exceeded

only by Cook, DuPage, Lake and St. Clair counties.

Partly because County government is big business and partly because an antiquated constitution must be observed, many voices are being heard these days for various changes in our type of government.

State's Attorney Dick H. Mudge, Jr., a member of an old Madison County family, is advocating a complete reorganization of county government. He and Sheriff George Musso

are the chief enforcement officers of the county

At the present time, Madison County is proud to have George T Wilkens, an Edwardsville resident, serving as State Superintendent of Public Instruction He was appointed County Superintendent of Schools in 1948 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Leonard P Wetzel During his eleven years as County Superintendent of Schools he was instrumental in reorganizing the school system of the County from 135 school districts into the present 15 efficient and progressive Community Units and consolidated districts. Continuing in the same high type of school administration is the present county Superintendent Wilbur R. L. Trimpe-

Simon Kellerman was chosen Circuit Clerk and served for more than 30 years in that capacity until his death in

April 1960.

A major change being advocated in a multitude of quarters is the substitution of a state income tax for at least part of the real estate tax. This reform already is being discused se riously in the state legislature by lawmakers who believe that the old system of property taxation has long been outdated



The Edwardsville Creamery Company was founded in 1927 by Martin Jensen. The creamery has been located at the same address since the beginning of the company. It started producing Butter and Milk powder and later expanded Its operations to bottled Grade A Milk and other dairy products. The incumbent president is C.W. Fruit.

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Politics—From the horse and buggy days when hand-shaking at church suppers was the principal medium of reaching the voters, to the present era of expensive television speeches, politics have come a long way in Madison County. Whether their direction is a wholesome one leading to better government is a matter of opinion.

As of now and for many years, voter apathy has been the main obstacle of candidates of both major parties. Voters turn out pretty well for presidential elections, not so well for county and legislative elections, and poorly for school board

and judicial elections.

Complexities of life in the space age seem to dilute the interest in at least some of their forms of government. There is simply too much to do. The trip to the polls often is one of

those do-it-if-you-have-time chores.

Mass or bloc voting has, in the past several decades, become an evil or a blessing, depending upon the point of view. The growth of labor, farm, business and even racial organizations has resulted in throwing of masses of votes for or against a certain individual or issue. The precinct organization of both the Democratic and Republican parties also lends itself to bloc voting. A lot of citizens vote the way their precinct committeeman asks them to.

There seems to have been a trend in recent years, however, to more discernment, more independent judgment, by the voters. Some vote for the candidate, some for an issue. Taken as a lot, the voters can at times be pretty fickle. At any rate, veteran politicians have long since learned to brush off over-confidence. They know it's safer to "run scared"

The political pendulum has swung back and forth from the Democrats to the Republicans many times over the years. The Democrats control the courthouse now and have for a long time. With the exception of circuit judges, the Republicans have not elected a courthouse candidate since 1946. That was the year the GOP elected Dallas Harrell as sheriff, George Ambrosius as county treasurer, and Joseph Healey as probate clerk

In the 1920s the Republicans were usually in control and in 1930 and 1932 the Democrats came back. From then until the 1940s, the Republicans achieved several breakthroughs but not nearly as often as during the first few decades of the Twentieth

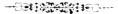
century.

In recent years, such able vote-getters as Congressman Melvin D. Price of East St. Louis, the county clerk, Miss Eulalia Hotz, and County Judge Michael Kinney, have carried the Democratic ticket to shutout victories over their opponents. While Madison County in the past often had a Republican

While Madison County in the past often had a Republican state sensator and two Republican state representatives out of three, the situation is just the opposite now. There are three Democrats in our legislative delegation—Senator James O. Monroe of Collinsville, and Representative Lloyd (Curley) Harris of Granite City and Representative Paul Simon of Troy; and one Republican, Representative Ralph T. Smith of Alton.

There are also two Democrats on the circuit bench— Judges Joseph Barr of Wood River and James O. Monroe Jr., of Collinsville, and one Republican, Judge Harold R. Clark of

Alton.



### THE GILLHAM-INDIAN STORY



RYDERUS CLARK GILLHAM Jr. SHOWN WITH GRANDSON W.C.GILLHAM OF BENTON, KY.

One of the most fascinating, yet tragic sagas of pioneer days concerns the kidnaping of a Gillham family by Kickanoo Indians in June 1790 in Kentucky and their forced migration into Illinois. Numerous versions of the crime have been published in the past but none were quite complete or correct, according to a direct descendant, Mrs. Royal O. Helgevold of Chicago. It is to Mrs. Helgevold and her cousin, Willard Clark Gillham of Benton, Ky., that credit must go for numerous fresh facets in the following account.

On this day in 1790 James Gillham and one of his sons, Isaac, were plowing corn on their farm in Kentucky. At their home a considerable distance away, meanwhile, a party of Indians captured James Gillham's wife and their three other

children, Samuel, Jacob and Nancy. Mrs. Gillham was pregnant with her fifth child.

The mother and three children were hurried off in the direction of Kickapoo town, apparently near the headwaters of the Sangamon River in Illinois. The Indians, with their captives, avoided settlements and in their anxiety to escape pursuit they pushed forward without rest or food. The children's feet became sore and bruised, and the mother tore her clothing to get rags in which to wrap them.

The Indians had a small quantity of venison with them and they gave that to the children but neither the Indians nor the mother had anything to eat until one day when they caught

a racoon and cooked it.



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### THE GILLHAM-INDIAN STORY (CONTINUED)

Rafts were built to cross the Ohio River into Indiana, and once this was done, the Indians were more relaxed. They marched slower and obtained more food. They crossed the Wabash River below Terre Haute and proceeded through the present Illinois counties of Clark, Coles and Macon, finally reaching the Indian town on Salt Creek about 20 miles east of north from the present city of Springfield.

Contrary to some accounts, the Indians did not mistreat Mrs. Gillham or the children, although of course Mrs. Gillham

was terribly frightened.

On the long trek, one Indian is reported to have broken

his leg. Mrs. Gillham tore up her pettiskirts to splint his leg. The Indians, aware that Mrs. Gillham was an expectant mother, wanted to know whether the baby would have brown eyes. She assured them that the baby would. The Indians wanted

to keep the baby, and it is reported that they did.

But that is getting ahead of the story. In the Indian camp, Ann Barnett Gillham lived with the Indian women until the baby came, and the boys and girl were put out in other groups or families. However, she was allowed to have Samuel, the eldest, with her from time to time.

The baby was reported given to an Indian woman who had lost a baby. Later, it either became ill or for some other reason was returned to the camp where Mrs. Gillham and Sam-

uel lived.

Then suddenly the Indians became warlike and started to pile up a huge mass of sticks and logs. There seemed to be a pow-wow afoot. Mrs. Gillham was afraid she and her children were to be killed.

Fearing that the baby would cry and awaken the Indians when she escaped, Mrs. Gillham made as difficult a decision as any mother could be called on to make. She decided to leave

the baby behind to save the rest of her family.

Accordingly, Mrs. Gillham and Samuel stole away in the darkness and ran the rest of the night. When dawn neared they climbed to the top of a leafy tree and hid all day. About mid-morning the Indians and a dog came looking for them but didn't see or scent them. That evening the Indians came back

silent and angry, but didn't detect them.

Later that night, Mrs. Gillham and Samuel resumed their trek through the wilderness, west and south, they thought. At pre-dawn, when they were still afraid and wondering what to do, they came upon a beautiful big horse. Strange as it may seem, the horse allowed them to approach it. Mrs. Gillham made a rope of some sort out of a vine, put it around the borse's neck, and she and Samuel rode to a nearby settlement. There a white woman offered the strangers all she could in the way of hospitality.

Getting back to Mrs. Gillham's husband and son Isaac, when they returned home from the field all was confusion. Feathers from the beds were scattered over the yard and mother and other children were gone. It was obvious that they had

been taken prisoners by the Indians.

Mr. Gillham lost no time starting a search. The Indian trail was plain at first, then lost. Gillham was obliged to abandon the hunt for a time but still retained hope of finding his family. He sold his effects in Kentucky and visited Vincennes and Kaskaskia, with the hope of enlisting the aid of French traders. The start of hostilities between whites and Indians made his task almost hopeless.

After five years of disappointment he learned from some of the French traders that his family was with the Kickapoos. With two Frenchmen as interpreters and guides he visited the Indian town on Salt Creek, and gradually found all members

of his family alive and well.

It developed that the husband of the woman who took in Mrs. Gillham and Samuel after their escape from the Indians had heard earlier of the kidnaping. His first thought was ran-som. Ultimately, it is said James Gillham had to pay about \$8000 for the return of his three children. Interest rates were 10 to 12 per cent at the time, and the payment left the family in financial straits for years.

After he was ransomed, the younger boy, Jacob, kept returning to the summer camps of the Indians for many years for two reasons: his love of Indian life, and to see the baby.

James Gillham is said to have taken a month or so to

return to Kentucky to raise the money for the ransom. His wife and Samuel were the first to be recovered, then Nancy, then Jacob. The baby apparently never was recovered.

James Gillham died in 1812 or 1813, possibly as a result of a wound in the war of 1812. His widow was given a tract of land in Chouteau township by the U.S. Government because of her trials and tribulations.

### THE WOOD RIVER MASSACRE

What was perhaps the largest mass killing by Indians within the borders of Madison County occurred July 10, 1814, when a woman and six children were slain as they walked on a road or trail a short distance northeast of Wood River. The victims, Mrs. Reason Reagan and her two children, two children of the Abel Moores and two ehildren of the William Moores, are buried in what is now known as Vaughn Cemetery on Route 111 south of Civic Memorial Airport.

The cruel atrocity was committed on a Sunday afternoon when Mr. Reagan was in church, having left his family at the home of Abel Moore a mile away. For some unknown reason, Mrs. Reagan decided to return to her home briefly and was planning to come back to the Moore's before her husband arrived from church. The six children accompanied her on the

walk from which they were never to return.

At dusk, uneasiness was felt for the failure of the party

to return and soon a search was started.

William Moore was the first to come upon a body but in his haste in the darkness he was unable to identify it. Meanwhile, Mrs. William Moore, traveling a different route on horseback, saw a human figure lying near a log. She alighted and found the body of Mrs. Reagan, who had been sealped. Near the body was Mrs. Reagan's fatally injured son who was able to tell Mrs. Moore that, "The black man raised his axe and cut them again." The boy died the next day.

Subsequently all seven victims were found and in the meantime the alarm had been rushed to Fort Russell. Quickly Gen. Whiteside organized a group to hunt down the Indians. Among those taking part in the search were James and Abraham Preuitt, James Stockden, William Montgomery, Peter Wagoner and others, some of whose descendants now live in the Moro, Bethalto and Wood River areas. On the evening of the second day part of the posse came

upon the Indian trail at a point near the present city of Virden, south of Springfield. The Indians scattered into different directions and so did the posse. James Preuitt, having the fastest horse, soon sighted one Indian. He rode to within 30 yards of him and shot him in the thigh. The Indian fell but managed to get to a tree top that was blown down. Abraham Preuitt soon came up and finished him off. In the Indian's pouch was the scalp of Mrs. Reagan. The Indian raised his gun but was too weak to fire.

The other Indians hid in the woods and in a drift in the creek. It was ascertained later that the only Indian who escaped

was the chief.

### LEGEND OF THE PIASA BIRD

Few white men believe the story of the Piasa bird but the saga has been preserved and deserves a place in the fascinating annals of Madison County. Thousands of persons cruising on the Mississippi River above Alton have seen the painting of the bird on the bluff. What they see is a reproduction of an earlier figure allegedly painted on the bluff by the Illini Indians. The original remained on the cliff until 1857 when it was quarried away to get rock for ballast for the Chicago and Alton (now Gulf, Mobile & Ohio) railroad. The figure of the bird-beast was 25 feet wide and 11 feet high.

It was this same tribe of Illini Indians that handed down the legend of the Piasa bird which they said existed perhaps 300 or 350 years ago. It is now described as having the wings of an airplane, a scaled body, the head of a moose, and talons of an

eagle-only much larger.

The creature is said to have lived in a cave near Grafton. It would fly out of its home each morning and come screaming down the Mississippi River looking for prey. Frequently it would find an Indian man or woman, grasp it in its huge claws and take it back to the cave for a meal.

This sometimes happened several times a day and, quiet understandably, as the sudden death rate in the Illim tribe rose higher and higher, the morale of the tribe became

lower.

The Illini tribe's Chief Ouatoga, being a man of action, decided to lose no time in halting these tragedies. He communicated with the Great Spirit who told him that the arrows of his braves would pierce the scaled body of the Piasa bird. Accordingly, he called in his braves and told them of his plan to decoy the bird down close enough to kill it.

Chief Ouatoga volunteered to serve as the decoy while the braves stood by with bows and arrows that had killed buffalo. On the chosen day Chief Ouatoga, carrying a red blanket,



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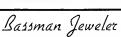
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V.President George Timmerman
Exec.V.President Theodore Z.Ladd
Treasurer E.F.Long

Charman Manual Jama Jama Charman Company

#### LEGEND OF THE PIASA BIRD (CONTINUED)



THE PIASA BIRD

ascended to the top of a cliff to await the arrival of the birdbeast. Meanwhile, before dawn, the braves with their bows and arrows hid in grass and shrubbery near the chief to be ready for the kill

As dawn broke, the screams of the Piasa bird could be heard up the river. Chief Ouatoga stood out in plain sight as the bird flew in to look for its breakfast. With screams and roars the great bird circled around and, setting its great wings, made ready to grasp the Indian in its talons. The chief stood unmoved, determined to demonstrate to his men how brave an Illini could be in the face of danger.

The Piasa bird came closer and was just dropping its talons to graso the old chief when 100 poisoned arrows sped toward the bird. Most of them cut through the scaly armor. With a screech, the bird rolled down the bluff and fell into the waters of the Mississippi.

#### CAHOKIA MOUND



CAHOKIA OR " MONK'S MOUND, " MADISON CO., ILL.

A phenomenon which might challenge some of the Seven Wonders of the World is scattered near Cahokia Creek along the Madison-St. Clair County line west of Collinsville. There, rising above the great American Bottom's horse radish, sweet corn and wheat fields are Cahokia or 'Monk's' Mound and 60 or 70 "satellites" or smaller mounds.

It has never been established who built the mounds. Some historians think the Indians did. Others point out that most Indians took a dim view of manual labor, which is something that construction of the mounds took a lot of. In 1807 the Monks of LaTrappe made their home on Cahokia Mound and remained there until about 1816 when they returned to France. To them

is attributed the discovery of coal in the neighboring bluffs.

Cahokia Mound, 998 feet from north to south, 721 from east to west and 99 feet high, is said to cover more ground than any pyramid of Egypt and with the exception of Cholula is the

largest in the world.

The scores of mounds surrounding Cahokia Mound have been embraced, for the most part, in a state park to preserve them. A state museum at the foot of the big mound houses hundreds of relies and trinkets unearthed over the years from In-dian burials, ancient homes and villages. Many of the smaller mounds have yielded to the plow and after years of cultivation are hardly noticeable.



DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS

OF THE CIVIL WAR

1861-1865

Commemorating

Civil War

Centennia1

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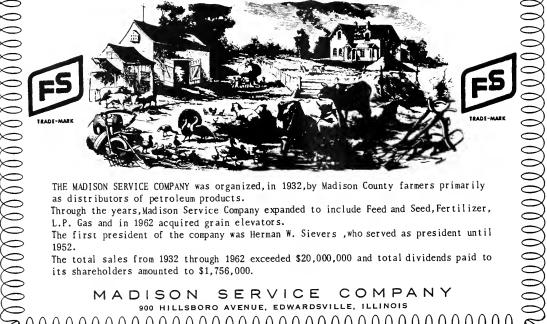
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THE MADISON SERVICE COMPANY was organized, in 1932, by Madison County farmers primarily as distributors of petroleum products.

Through the years, Madison Service Company expanded to include Feed and Seed, Fertilizer, L.P. Gas and in 1962 acquired grain elevators.

The first president of the company was Herman W. Sievers , who served as president until 1952.

The total sales from 1932 through 1962 exceeded \$20,000,000 and total dividends paid to its shareholders amounted to \$1,756,000.

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This house, now over 60 years old, was the first loan made by the Edwardsville Loan Association and this loan was paid off 15 months later. rganized on September 12, 1921, under the Illinois Building and Loan Act as the Edwardsville Loan Association, it became the First Federal Savings and Loan Association on March 30, 1959, upon receiving a Federal Charter from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Washington, D.C.

Since 1921, First Federal has grown in size until it is now one of Edwardsville's leading financial institutions with resources of approximately 7 3/4 million. Since its inception, its objectives have always been to encourage thrift habits and individual financial security and to provide private home ownership for thousands of Madison County families of all income.



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PEOPLES SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION is proud to have had an Important part in the development of this community. We sincerely hope that the next 150 years will be as progressive as the past 150 years.

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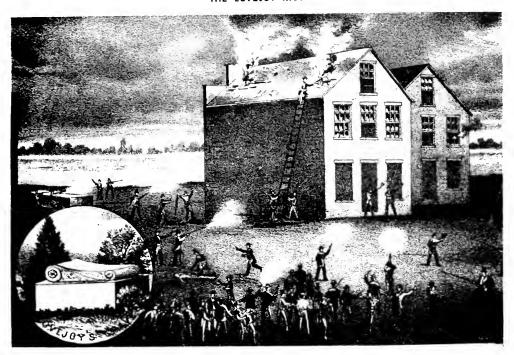


#### OWENS

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#### THE LOVEJOY RIOT



THE MOB ATTACKING THE WAREHOUSE OF GODFREY GILMAN & CO. ALTON, ILL. ON THE NIGHT OF THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER 1837. AT THE TIME LOVETOY WAS MURDERED AND HIS PRESS DESTROYED.

The killing of Elijah Parrish Lovejoy by a pro-slavery mob the night of Nov. 7, 1837, in Alton is one of the more tragic episodes of Madison County history. Historians agree that it advanced the anti-slavery movement by many years and that it

also dealt a severe blow to the prestige of Alton.

W. T. Norton's "Centennial History of Madison County"
states: "Not only did immigration to Alton cease as a sequence
to the riot, but many men who had settled there who had antislavery views, or who foresaw a shadowed future for the city. sought new homes. Many, especially business and professional men, moved to Chicago or St. Louis. Not for nearly two genera-

tions did the city rally from the blow."

Lovejoy, born in Maine in 1802, taught school in St. Louis several years and then became editor of the St. Louis Times. In a revival of religion in St. Louis in 1832 he became converted and entered Princeton Theological Seminary. He returned to St. Louis and became editor of the St. Louis Observer.

His extreme views regarding slavery and other topics of the time incited much enmity and before long a mob had destroyed his office in St. Louis. Lovejoy thereupon decided to move to Alton, having acquired a second press to replace one destroyed on the St. Louis waterfront.

His editorials in the newly-created Alton Observer stirred up certain elements of the population to such an extent that the

second and third presses were destroyed before he acquired the press that was to be seized at the time of his murder.

The fourth press had just arrived by boat the night of Nov. 6, 1837, when events began to move rapidly. The press was guarded successfully the first night it arrived, and on the second night it was believed safe to the extent that most of the guard left the Observer building at 9 p.m. Soon thereafter a mob began gathering and the 20 or so men remaining in the building, including Lovejoy, were trapped.

Some time after the mob gathered, a ladder was raised to the roof. A man ascended the ladder with material to burn the building. When volunteers inside the building were called to shoot the man off the ladder, Lovejoy, Amos B. Roff and Royal Weller stepped out of the building. As they emerged, Lovejoy was struck by five shots, walked back into the building, and fell dead. The other two men were seriously wounded.

In 1896-7, a stately monument in memory of the martyr

In 1896-7, a stately monument in memory of the martyr was erected in Alton by the state and the citizens of Alton. Norton's history gives the names of the other men in the Loveiov building that night as: William Harned, James Morse Jr., John S. Noble, Edward Breath, George H. Walworth, J. C. Woods, George H. Whitney, Reuben Gerry, W. S. Gilman, Enoch Long, George T. Brown, Samuel J. Thompson, D. F. Randall, H. D. Davis, D. Burt Loomis, Thadeus B. Hurlburt, and Henry Tanner.

#### LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

One of the cherished events of Madison County history occurred on Oct. 15, 1858 when Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas staged their seventh and final debate at the site of the old city hall on Alton's riverfront. Observers at the time estimated the crowd at 10,000-in a city of 3000. From all directions they came, by boat, wagon, horseback, buggy, and many on foot. The downtown area was crowded for hours prior to the historic debate.

The contest was for the United States Senate. Douglas, a

Democrat, had been nominated for re-election and the Republicans had nominated Lincoln as his opponent. Douglas won, not by a vote of the people but by election by the senators and representatives of the state assembly some weeks after the debate.

In our jet age it is difficult to retain an audience's attention for as long as half an hour. The Lincoln-Douglas debate at Alton consumed three hours. First, Douglas spoke an hour, then Lincoln for an hour and a half. and then Douglas was allowed 30 minutes for his rejoinder



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ILLINOIS LUMBER COMPANY has contributed much to the growth and development of Madison County, providing employment and service to a large percentage of the lumber trade in the area.

One of the oldest firms in the county, it was founded in 1867 under the name of Stolze Lumber Company at Bethalto. In 1874 Mr. John Stolze moved his business to it's present location, 225 E. Vandalia Street, Edwardsville. The facilities at this location now house a retail warehouse and hardware store supplying building materials, hardware, plumbing and electrical supplies. The greatly expanded corporation also includes operations in two other area cities.

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#### PAST

THIS IS THE OLDEST BRICK HOUSE IN "LOWERTOWN", AS THE FIRST SETTLEMENT ALONG MORTH MAIN STREET WAS CALLED. IT IS NOW OCCUPIED BY RUSTY'S. IT WAS BUILT IN 1819 AS A STORE AND FOR A TRADING POST FOR THE POGUE BROTHERS, ROBERT AND GEORGE, WHO CAME FROM PHILADELPHIA YERY EARLY IN EDWARDSVILLE'S HISTORY TO TRADE WITH THE INDIANS.

LATER THE FIRST POST OFFICE AND THE EDWARDSVIL-LE LAND OFFICE WAS HOUSED IN TWO ROOMS OF THIS BUIL-



#### FIITHRE

ABOVE IS A SKETCH BY THE ARCHITECT, JACK A.GOCKEL OF FLIPPO AND GOCKEL ARCHITECTS, ALTON AND STAUNTON, ILL. OF THE REMODELING AND ADDITION TO RUSTY'S.

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EDWARDSVILLE

#### JIG TIME



All was not drudgery for the early settlers of Madison County. They managed to exist without creme de menthe and daiquiris and cha-chas, jitterbug music and even fox trots. But they did have whisky to drink and danced to jigs and reels played by passable violinists.

This condensed account of "shucking" from "Reynolds" Pioneer History of Illinois" gives an insight into the social cus-

toms of the times:
"The crops of corn were never husked on the stalk ... but hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap . . . The whole neighborhood was invited to the shucking, as it was called. The girls and many of the married ladies generally engaged in this amusing work. Two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equally as possible . . . Each captain chose, alternately, his corps of huskers, male and female . . . Then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting.

"One rule was that whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that taffia or Monongahela whisky was used at these husking frolics. It was drunk out of a bottle, each couple drinking out of it and handing

it to a neighbor, without using any glass or cup whatever.

"Almost always these shuckings ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement, fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand, and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games. Towards dark, and the supper half over, then it was that the bustle and confusion commenced.

"When the fiddler began tuning his instrument, dishes,

victuals, tables and all disappeared in a few minutes, the room was cleared and the floor swept off ready for action. The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first . . . In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were also danced. In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the figs the bystanders cut one another out . . . Sometimes the parties in a jig tried to tire one another down in the dance, and it would last a long time before one or the other gave up. The cotillion or stand-still dances were not then known.

"The bottle went around at these parties as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram of it as it was passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night, as generally daylight ended the frolic. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally plain homespun. The hunting shirt was much worn at that time . . . Sometimes dressed deerskin pantaloons were used on these occasions, and mocassins—rarely shoes—and at times bare feet were indulged in. In the morning all went home on horseback or foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons, because they had none.



#### IT HAPPENED IN HIGHLAND

Seventy-seven Years Ago!

In 1885, a group of Madison County farmers and businessmen founded a tiny company in Highland, Illinois to produce a new kind of product. On June 14,1885, the world's first evaporated milk condensery was opened and the first can of evaporated milk was produced on June 18,1885.

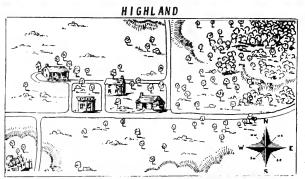
From that beginning-seventy-seven years ago-in Madison County-has grown a gigantic industry, with literally billions of cans of evaporated milk sold throughout the world each year.

And Helvetia Milk Condensing Company has become Pet Milk Company...one of America's leading food companies. For in addition to the evaporated milk which made it famous. Pet Milk Company now produces and markets Pet Instant Nonfat Dry Milk, Pet-Ritz and Swiss Miss Frozen Pies, Sego Liquid Diet Food, Musselman's applesauce and other fruit products, Funsten nuts, Laura Scudder's potato chips and snack foods in the U.S.A.several additional products in Canada-and conducts a large fresh dairy products business in the southeastern states.

But this is our birthplace. It all started here seventy-seven years ago.

#### PET MILK COMPANY

Founded in Highland, Illinois in 1885



AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF HIGHLAND IN 1838.

Highland—The solid, thrifty hub of southeastern Madison County is the city of Highland, 4,943 strong in its 1960 census. Its growth since the town was founded in 1837 has been steady rather than spectacular. A large percentage of the residents are descendants of early Swiss and German settlers, noted for their economy and for being allergic to debts, be they private or municipal.

Aside from being surrounded by a rich dairying and otherwise prosperous farms, Highland in recent years has bolstered its economy by diversified industry. Largest at this writing is the Basler Electric Co., maker of motors and other electronic equipment, and the Highland Supply Corp., makers of cellophane, floral foil, Easter grass, aluminum foil Christmas trees, and related products. Highland Supply occupies the plant of the old Pet Milk Co., for years a cornerstone of Highland's economy. It also uses for storage the building which once served as the Highland brewery

Other important industries include the Wick Pipe Organ Co., which dates back to 1908, and the Highland Embroidery Works, founded in 1881 by John Rush of Switzerland and sound-

ly established in 1883 by J. J. Spindler, president.

To the outsider, Highland is most famous for its county fair. This is an institution in the city, begun shortly before the dawn of the Twentieth century. Highland has been the site of the fair ever since. Lindendale Park with its colorful swimming pool

is one of the county's more attractive parks.

Progress has come on many fronts. A large addition to St. Joseph's Hospital was added after World War II. A tremendous lake is being developed a short distance north of the city to enhance the adjacent water supply. Serving the city since 1868 has been the Pennsylvania Railroad's main line between St. Louis and New York. Norton's Centennial History of Madison County has this to say of Highland: "The population is a quiet, industrious class, now numbering 3,000, everybody being busy and working during the day, steady and regularly as clockwork. There is not a beggar, and no loafers and idlers are seen on the streets. There are but few families who do not own their own homes. They are also known to be the best taxpayers."

"There is not a shack or dilapidated building in town, all being kept in good order. The streets and alleys are clean.

#### MAJOR INDUSTRIES



WILLIAM ELIOT SMITH

Owens-Illinois Glass Co.—From a Mississippi River fill through which Shield's Creek once flowed has risen one of the giants of Madison County industry, the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Through the years it has given employment to thousands with its millions of dollars in payrolls. It stands as a model of what perseverence of pioneer industrialists accomplished in the latter quarter of the Nineteenth century.

Success of this venture was very much in doubt in the early years. William Eliot Smith, one of the founders, had been a farmer. Edward Levis, the other founder, had been in the furniture business. Neither was experienced in glassmaking. Yet, in 1873, they bought a small bankrupt glass factory on Belle street in Alton from a Mr. Hayner. They borrowed a chemistry best to be the total with their could

book to learn what they could.

Smith had charge of sales and Levis and his seven sons handled the actual manufacture of bottles. By 1876 the Illinois Glass Co. was so successful that the founders planned to move to St. Louis to avail themselves of rail and river transportation facilities there. Alton, however, arranged to keep the factory by providing the present site.

Edward Levis died in 1903 and his seven sons took over

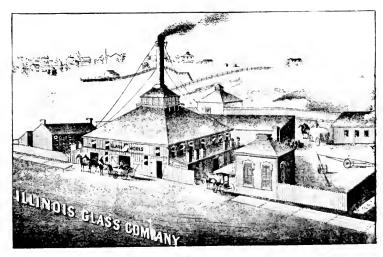
operation of the plant. When Smith died in 1909 the young non assumed complete management.

Meanwhile, in 1903, Michael J Owens invented the first glassblowing machine in Toledo, O. He and Edward D. Libbey headed the Libbey Class Co. and the Owens Bottle Machine Co. there. The Illinois Glass Co. was one of the first to acquire the automatic glassblowing machine and its expansion thereafter was evidenced by the fact that additional plants were added in Chicago Heights, Ill.: Gas City, Ind., and Bridgeton, N. J. In 1929 the Illinois Glass Co. and the Owens Bottle Co. merged to form the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. William E. Levis.

In 1929 the Illinois Glass Co. and the Owens Bottle Co. merged to form the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. William E. Levis, grandson of the founder, became the first president of the new company. Another grandson, Preston Levis, was named to manage the Alton plant.

The company moved into new markets in the 1930s—milk bottles, soft drink bottles, glass block and electric insulators. Later came the formation of plants to manufacture glass fibers, laboratory and pharmaceutical glassware, television bulks and other electronic glassware.

Expansion has proceeded since that time, notably with the purchase of three plants in 1946 and 1947, thus putting the company into new fields.





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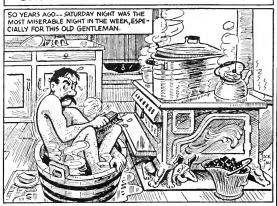
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Illinois



Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation—Growing with Madison County since its parent companies were founded in 1892 is the mammoth Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. From modest beginnings these parent firms, combined in 1954, now have annual sales of approximately \$600,000,000 and assets of more than \$590,000,000. The corporation has more than 44,000 employes in 70-odd plants and 200 offices throughout the world. It has more than 43,000 stockholders.

Franklin W. Olin started the company that was the ancestor of Olin Industries, Inc., in 1892 in one small East Alton mill and with a handful of employes. After supplying the Illinois coal fields with black powder for several years, Olin found that he needed other outlets for excess production. He turned to the manufacture of ammunition and in 1898 formed the Western Cartridge Co., which became Olin Industries in 1944. When competition prevented him from obtaining the necessary component parts for ammunition, he was forced to make his own bullets, shot and wadding, and to fabricate brass for cartridge cases.

In World War I, Olin increased his explosives and metals manufacturing facilities to meet huge government orders. When the war was over and he was left with excess facilities, he turned to making "tailor-made" brass and other copper alloys, chiefly in strips, sheets and coils. These products found a ready

market in the growing automobile and electrical appliance fields.

In 1930 Olin purchased the historic Winchester Repeating Arms Co., and this cemented the company's position in the small arms and ammunition business. Winchester rifles had long been known as "The Gun That Won The West."

In later years Olin entered new fields, acquiring plants that manufactured cellophane, paper, film, and tubing. Timberlands also were purchased. In 1952 the company acquired Ramset Fasteners, Inc., thus entering the field of power-actuated industrial tools, with its ammunition facilities manufacturing the cartridges for the tools. Also in 1952 Olin acquired an interest in the Armstrong Coalbreak Co. of Benton Harbor, Mich., which holds basic patents, and sells and services equipment for the new and rapidly growing technique of mining coal by compressed air.

Thus by the time of the merger with Mathieson Chemical Corp. in 1954, Olin Industries, Inc., was manufacturing a diversified number of high quality products in ever-widening and related fields.

Carrying on for the Olin family as executives of the corporation are Founder Franklin W. Olin's two sons, John and Spencer Olin. (7

Granite City Steel Company—A key industry of the second largest metropolitan area in Illinois is the Granite City Steel Cowhich employs more than 5000 men and women. The company started in the late 1860's as a producer of granite ware. The main ingredient in the enamel was ground granite. The process of coating ironware used in household utensils with enamel was introduced in the United States by two brothers who owned a tin fabricating company in St. Louis—William F. and Frederick G. Niedringhaus.

Their business prospered and in 1878 they built the Granite Iron Rolling Mills, the business ancestor of today's Granite City Steel. Later, the brothers bought a large tract of farm land across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. There in 1894, they built a steel works and sparked establishment of the city that is today's Granite City.

A few years later the steel works was consolidated with plants that fabricated household utensils to form the National Enameling and Stamping Co. Then, in 1927, Nesco's steelmaking activities were incorporated separately as the Granite City Steel Co.

In 1928, its first full year as an independent company, Granite City Steel sold \$14,619,000 worth of steel products—as against \$137,131,00 in 1956. In the 10 years from 1946 through 1955, Granite City Steel spent \$97,000,000 on new plant and equipment. Late in 1955 it began a \$33,000,000 expansion program.

The company is the St. Louis area's largest consumer of such materials as natural gas, fuel oil, refactory bricks, and palm oil from East Africa, the second largest of coal and the third largest of electricity. It buys more tin than any other local industry, and more zinc than all but a few companies in the United States.



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#### HISTORY OF METHODISM MADISON COUNTY

S EARLY AS 1803 METHODIST ITENERANTS BEGAN RIDING FROM ONE SETTLEMENT TO ANOTHER HOLDING SERVICES ABOUT ONCE

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN ILLINOIS TERRITORY WAS BUILT IN 1805, ON LAND OWNED BY THOMAS GOOD ABOUT 2% MILES SOUTH-WEST OF EDWARDSVILLE, IT WAS CALLED BETHEL AND WAS THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS SOCIETY IN THE COUNTY.

THE FIRST CAMP MEETING WAS HELD NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF THOMAS GOOD IN THE SPRING OF 1807. THIS MEETING WAS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF BISHOP WM. McKENDREE, A PRESIDING ELDER OF CIRCUITS COVERING SEVERAL WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES. THIS MEETING WAS IN THE CHARGE OF REV. JESSE WALKER, THE FOUNDER OF THE METHODIST CHURCH IN ILLINOIS AND THE FIRST PRESIDING ELDER OF THE 111 INOLS DISTRICT

ONE OF THE FIRST ORGANIZATIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH WAS AT WANDA, KNOWN AS OLD SALEM IN 18D9 BY AUTHORITY OF THE WESTERN CONFERENCE HELD THAT YEAR AT CINCINNATI,

IN 1813 A METHODIST SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED IN TROY IN THE HOUSE OF JOHN JARVIS AND LATER A FRAME CHURCH CALLED " GILEAD" WAS CONSTRUCTED ON SECTION 14 NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF REV. JESSE RENFRO, A CIRCUIT PREACHER.

IN 1815 A CHURCH AT EDWARDSVILLE WAS ORGANIZED WHEN REV. JOHN HOGAN WAS ON THE CIRCUIT; AND THREE SUCCESSIVE CHURCHES HAVE BEEN BUILT ON THE PRESENT SITE OF ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH.

IN 1817 A CHURCH WAS ORGANIZED IN UPPER ALTON UNDER THE MINISTRATIONS OF REV. S.H.THOMPSON. THIS CHURCH WAS THE NU-CLEUS OF A FLOURISHING SOCIETY.

THE CHURCHES INCLUDE:

ALTON FIRST......ROBERT SIMPSON ALTON GRACE......ROBERT J.BERRY ALTON MAIN ST.....JOHN HENDERSON ALTON ST.MARKS......MELVIN BYRD BETHALTO.....LEO COPELAND COLLINSVILLE FIRST.....BILL HAMS EAST ALTON FIRST ......JACK TRAVELSTEAD

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ST. JACOB NETHOD1ST ...... PHILLIP SNYDER MT.ZION CIRCUIT GRANITE CITY NEIDRINGHAUS.. VERNIE BARNETT VENICE METHODIST......CRAIG DILLMAN GRANITE CITY TRINITY......JAMES T.BRYANT WOOD RIVER METHODIST......EDWIN H. GRANT 

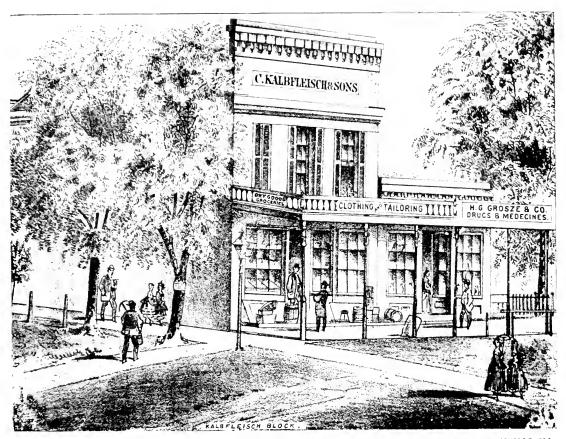


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Collinsville—The story of Collinsville, one of the fast growing communities in the St. Louis area, carries through three phases—agricultural, mining, and communiter. From the time the four Collins brothers founded the city in 1817 until late in the Nineteenth century, Collinsville was chiefly an agricultural community. To this day, it is agricultural to a degree because it is surrounded by some of the better farm land of the county.

During the last quarter of the Nineteenth century and well into the Twentieth, coal mining was the principal industry. Dr. Octavius Lumaghi was one of the pioneers of the industry and his work was carried on by his son, Louis. Other mines sprung up in Collinsville, Maryville, Glen Carbon and Troy to contribute to the Collinsville economy.

Some decades ago when electricity and gas and diesel fuel and fuel oil for homes started to replace coal, the Collinsville area mines started to shut down until today there is only one—the Lumaghi slope mine.

Meanwhile, however, people employed in St. Louis, East St. Louis, Granite City, and elsewhere started choosing home sites where they could "get away from it all," and many chose Collinsville. As a result, Collinsville is to a considerable extent a "bedroom city," a city of commuters. Its population spurted to an official 14,217 in the 1960 census and the growth goes on. There were 11,862 residents in 1950 and 12,902 in 1954.

Population of the trading area now is estimated at 26,430 and this figure is expected to reach 35,000 by 1970. The recent opening of Interstate Highway 70 to East St. Louis is likely to provide added impetus to expansion of the city and area

Chief industries are the Lumaghi mine, Brooks Fine Foods Co., and the Martha Manning dress factory. Several tracts have been annexed to the city in recent years and more are contemplated. An additional outlet from the city to the belt line on the northwest is planned in the Clay-Goethe-Walnut street area. The Chamber of Commerce has been so active that it has authorized the employment of a full-time executive secretary.

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General Steel Industries, Inc.-The history of this Granite City firm, one of the tremendous plants of Madison County that has contributed millions of dollars in payrolls through the years, is one that didn't start until the Twentieth century. achievements, however, are none the less commendable. After all, it is a durable goods industry that had the leadership to guide it successfully through the depression and on to much greater prosperity in the quarter century that has followed.

The industry started out as the Commonwealth Steel Company a few years after the turn of the century. At that time Clarence H. Howard, who controlled the old Double Body Bolster Co., received orders for cast-steel bolsters for railroad passenger cars. His problem was how to produce them. Steel castings of such size had not been made before. He finally negotiated with the small, recently-incorporated Commonwealth firm which agreed to take the business on the condition that Mr. Howard help work out the production problem.

To make a long story short, he was offered, in 1904, financial and operational control of the company. Two former schoolmates at the old St. Louis Manual Training School joined him in the business-Harry M. Pflager and George K. Hoblitzelle. It was this team of three that built the business. Howard was the salesman, Pflager the technical and production man, and Hoblitzelle the specialist in finance and business policy.

The smooth, comfortable ride of the modern railroad passenger car is the direct result of General Steel's historic development of new designs of trucks with east steel frames and bol-

sters.

After World War I the company's engineers designed an entire underframe structure for a steam locomotive in one piece. The next step was to produce a one-piece locomotive bed with cylinders, steam chests and saddle cast integral. The first such locomotive bed was furnished to the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis in 1926.

During the same period cast steel underframes and trucks were developed for electric locomotives and underframes were developed for various types of freight cars such as ore, sulphur,

gondola, tank, hopper, flat and depressed center cars.

Despite the success experienced with freight car products General Steel's management recognized that the company could not depend on its railroad business to keep it going as in the past. Accordingly, the company acquired in 1955 the National Roll & Foundry Co. near Pittsburgh which produces cast iron and steel rolls. A few years later an electric foundry was established at foranite City for producing special allow wear resistant castings to the mining and crushing field. Then in 1960, General Steel purchased the St. Louis Car Co., one of the foremost builders of railroad and rapid transit cars.

Having met with success in these ventures, General Steel Castings Corp. has outgrown its name. Since there was continued activity toward further diversification, it was decided, effective May 1, 1961, to change the name to General Steel Industries.

Standard Oil Co .- A conviction held by no means by all of our Madison County residents-that the automobile was here to stay-was the motivation for the founding of the Standard Oil

Co. at Wood River early in the Twentieth century.
In 1906 three men, W. P. Cowan, Dr. William M. Burton and J. E. Evans, walked over the watermelon, wheat and corn land that very soon was to become the site of one of the giants of our county's industry. The 600-acre tract was purchased, construction began, and families moved in Before long, Standard Oil had a plant and Wood River was born.

By the end of 1907 the plant was running crude oil. Frank J. Gainer was the first timekeeper. He served almost 50 years. At first there were only three men on the payroll but shortly

there after, there were 400.

Common labor in those days drew 171/2 cents an hour; a foreman drew 25 cents. Shifts were 12 hours long, and each shift worked all 24 hours every second Sunday. Chief products at first were kerosene, fuel oil, paraffin, coke and asphalt. Before long, gasoline was king.

Standard Oil, and consequently Wood River, saw lean years in the depression, fat years in World War II. The refinery grew to 745 acres and to a running capacity of more than 50,000

barrels of crude oil a day, with a payroll of 1500.

Standard Oil has been like a godfather to Wood River. The two have co-operated remarkably well through the years,

and both have prospered.

Shell Oil Co.-Founding of the Shell Oil Co.'s Wood River plant coincides with the start of World War I in 1917. The Roxana Petroleum Co., later incorporated into Shell Oil Co., started construction on a 180-acre site on the east side of what is now route 111. Crude distilling operations were begun in September, 1918

In the first year, about 7100 barrels of crude were handled a day, about 4 per cent of the present figure. Six modern homes were erected on the grounds for a supervisory staff

Meanwhile, 50 cottages were built north of the refinery for employes, and these homes became the nucleu's of the present

village of Roxana

During World War I most of the employes lived in Alton and rode the interurban to Hartford, about a mile from the refinery. They covered the remaining distance on foot. Old timers recall that in bad weather considerable fortitude was required to walk the distance; sometimes they preferred, instead, to stay at the plant overnight.

Through the years the refinery has expanded and developed scores of new techniques for refinement of crude oil. It is proud of the fact that it was one of the first manufacturers of 100 octane aviation gasoline, and that it was the first petroleum

refinery to win the Army-Navy "E" award in World War II.

Laclede Steel Co.—Named in honor of the soldier-engineer who helped found St. Louis, the Laclede Steel Co. has grown from its modest origin in 1911 to a firm of more than 4000 employes. Its first plant was a rail re-rolling mill in Madison that produced reinforcing bars

The story of Laclede Steel is essentially that of its founder, Thomas R. Akin, who served as president, treasurer and director until his death in 1945. Since then his son, W. M. Akin, has directed activities and operations of the company as its presi-

Laclede produces a substantia' proportion of the highway and building steel used in this country. All of the major highways and many of the public and private huildings in the metropolitan St. Louis area contain Laclede reinforcing and construction steel.

In addition, many of Laclede's other products such as wire, pipe and tubing move regularly to all states in the union, to Canada, Mexico and overseas. The firm produces 620,000 tons of ingot steel annually, with yearly sales exceeding \$65,000,000.

The Alton works was purchased in 1915 and at the end of that year the annual ingot capacity was 78,400 net tons. In 1916 the Valley plant in East St. Louis was purchased and its principal product was railroad car axles from steel made at Alton. The Valley plant was sold in 1925 and proceeds invested in a 10inch continuous strip mill. Since then the company's operations and products have expanded to put it among the top-ranking steel makers of the nation.



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Wood River—Construction of the Standard Oil Co. (now American Oil Co.) refinery here in 1906 and 1907 was the spark that touched off the founding and rapid growth of Wood River. By 1920 it was the "fastest growing city in the United States," according to the census of that year. Its 1960 population was 11,694.

By 1918 the Shell Oil Co., too, had its roots in the ground and thus two huge refineries were contributing handsomely to the economy of this thriving city. Meanwhile, Roxana, just across the street, was sprouting up.

These large industries inevitably attracted smaller ones and soon Wood River was one of the outstanding centers of manufacturing in highly-industrial western Madison County.

Nearby Hartford for many years was a dock from which river boats handled coal and supplies. In 1916 International Shoe Co. built a tannery in Hartford which for many years was one of the largest shoe tanneries in the nation. White Star Refining Co. was built in 1919. In 1941 the Wood River Refinery was founded, and was sold to Sinclair Oil Co. in 1950. Wood River Township proudly holds the title of "Refining center of the Middle West"

A landmark of the township is the Union Tank Car Co.'s all-steel dome that houses a regional tank car repair plant. It is 380 feet in diameter and 120 feet high with no internal supports. Dedicated in 1961, it was raised pneumatically by a huge air-in-flated nylon bag.

The city has much to be proud of Wood River Township Hospital (80 beds) was creeted in 1947-49, the first township, tax-supported hospital in Illinois There are three city parks and playgrounds, lighted baseball diamonds, a year-around youth program, and one of the largest outdoor swimming pools in the country (a gift of Standard Oil in the 20's.)

A short distance south of Wood River, near Hartford, is the point from which Lewis and Clark began their famous expedition up the Missouri River to the West in 1804 Wood River is rich in history but most significant is a history of its industrial growth.





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he pastor and members of First Evangelical United Brethren Church unite with all Christians of the area to thank God on the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of Madison County for the wonderful blessings He has bestowed upon our community. With the Psalmist we say: "Not unto us, 0 Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy Name give glory."

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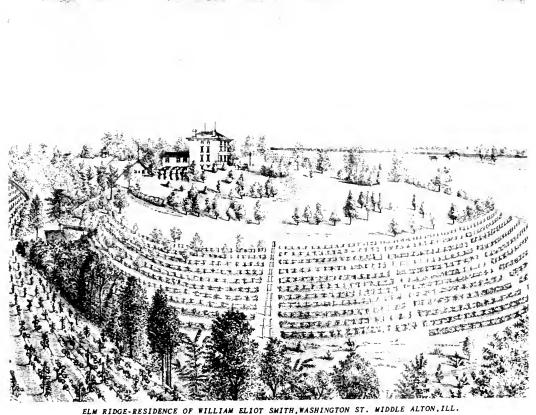
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58



Alton-The largest city in Madison County-acclaimed an All-American city in 1960-probably could make a very good case if it claimed also to be the wealthiest in historical lore. For here is a site visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673, the home of the legendary Piasa bird, seene of the Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1858, and of the Lovejoy anti-slavery riot in 1837. Here, on the shores of the Mississippi river, landed hun-

dreds of the pioneers whose descendants were destined to be Alton's giants in industry and business and the professions. Here, also is the city once chosen to be the capital of Illinois, only to

be bypassed later when Springfield prevailed.

The Alton of today with its population of 43,047 (1960 census) has as some of its leaders the descendant of pioneers. But with them are thousands of others who were attracted by the city's industries. From the fine homes in Fairmount, on beautiful, broad Henry Street, in so-called Upper Alton and elsewhere down to the more modest neighborhoods come a heterogenous populace that has helped make Alton a prosperous, rapidly growing community.

Industries that have contributed to Alton's well-being are many. Some of the larger ones, past and present: Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Laclede Steel Co., Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. in nearby East Alton, Duncan Foundry and Machine Works, Inc., Beall Bros., Alton Boxboard Co., Mississippi Lime Co., Sparks Milling Co., Standard Tilton Milling Co., Luer Packing Co., Alton Brick Co., and C. F. Sparks Machine Co.

Shurtleff College opened its doors in Alton in 1827 and from it have come thousands of alumni who remained in Alton the rest of their lives. The college closed some years ago and its campus has since been taken over by Southern Illinois University. Nearby are the Western Military Academy and Alton High School.

Progress has come to the city in many ways. The Lewis and Clark bridges over the Missouri and Mississippi rivers were completed in the late 1920 s. They are named after Meriwether Lewis and William Clark who headed the famous expedition to the northwest in 1804

Civic Memorial airport, a few miles east of Alton serves the city's needs for air service. Dam No. 26 by the federal government in depression years created Alton Lake which has given enjoyment to thousands of the area's boating enthusiasts.

Alton has three fine hospitals: St Joseph's, with a spacious addition constructed some years ago; St. Anthony's, and Alton Memorial, built in the late 1930's as a gift from the late Miss Eunice Smith of Alton and her sister, Mrs. Pascal E. Hatch of Springfield Their father was William Eliot Smith, a founder of the Illinois Glass Co., now Owens-Illinois.

At nearby Godfrey is Monticello Seminary, founded by Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, and up the river a few miles is Prin-

eipia College, at Elsah.

Within the past four years Alton has gone through a bitter dispute over city government. The city manager form was adopted in 1958, and four years later the citizens voted to return to the aldermanic form Prior to the latter vote, a large percentage of the city's policemen went on strike and city council meetings were punctuated with heated exchanges stemming from proponents and opponents of the city manager system

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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

#### Following are cities and villages of the county and the dates of incorporation.

EDWARDSVILLE-February 23, 1819, May 30, 1837, September 23, 1872 ALTON-January 30, 1821, September 11, 1877 EAST ALTON-May 4, 1894 WOOD RIVER-June 16, 1911 HAMEL-February 19, 1955 HARTFORD-March 9, 1920 ROXANA-April 7, 1921 BETHALTO-April 19, 1869, April 23, 1873 GRANITE CITY-March 9, 1896 NAMEOKI-March 8, 1917 VENICE—February 5, 1897 MADISON—November 2, 1891 WORDEN—October 22, 1877 GLEN CARBON—June 6, 1892 TROY—February 18, 1857, April 12, 1892. MARYVILLE-June 4, 1902. COLLINSVILLE—February 15, 1855, October 1, 1872 LIVINGSTON—November 15, 1905. WILLIAMSON—March 14, 1907. NEW DOUGLAS-December 16, 1874 GRANTFORK-February 18, 1886 ALIIAMBRA-April 5, 1884 MARINE-March 8, 1867 JACOB-September 8, 1875. HIGHLAND-February 14, 1863.

#### Names make news, it is said, but how did our townships get their names? Here are the best answers available:

Alton-For the city which was named in honor of Alton Easton, a son of Col. Rufus Easton, the city's founder

Foster-For Oliver P. Foster, an early resident.

Granite City-For the city, which derived its name from granite ware, a product of its first factory.
Godfrey—For Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, a pioneer.
Wood River—For Wood River, the stream passing through

the township.

Venice-For the city, which was named by Dr. Cornelius Campbell of St. Louis, presumably after the city of the same name in Italy

Edwardsville-For the city, named for the first governor of Illinois territory, Ninian Edwards. He lived in Edwardsville. Chouteau—In honor of the French settlers who were in the

township prior to 1800. Nameoki-An Indian word meaning smoky. Selected perhaps because of smoke from forges of the monks on Monks

Mound or because of mists hanging over the bottoms Collinsville-For the city, which was named for its founders, four Collins brothers.

Moro-Presumably the name of an early settler.

Fort Russell—For Col. William Russell, commander of Fort Russell just north of Edwardsville a short distance west of Route 112.

Omphghent-For the old Omph Ghent church, built by early settlers.

Hamel-For Jack Hamel, an early settler.

Pin Oak-For a grove of pin oak trees that early settlers found

Jarvis-For a widely known family of early settlers.

Olive-For several families of early settlers Marine-In honor of several retired sea captains who set-

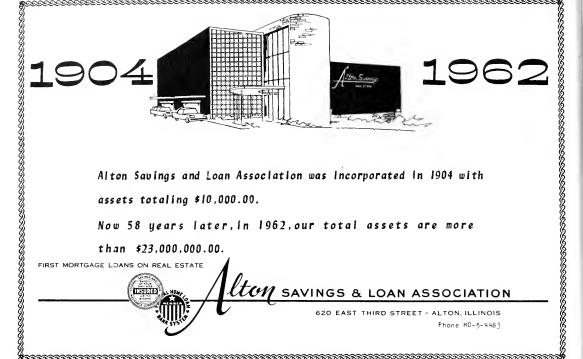
Leef-For Jacob Leef, an early settler. Alhambra-Chosen by Mrs. Louis F. Sheppard, whose husband platted the village of 1849. Mrs. Sheppard and a friend were reading a book entitled "Spanish Alhambra" at the time.

St. Jacob-For Jacob Schuetz and Jacob Schroth, early settlers

New Douglas—Named by A. Foster, founder of the village of New Douglas, who selected the name to honor Senator Stephen A. Douglas

Saline-For the saline or salt beds found under parts of the township.

Helvetia-Chosen by early Swiss settlers. Helvetia in the Swiss language means Switzerland



Alton Savings and Loan Association was incorporated in 1904 with assets totaling \$10,000.00.

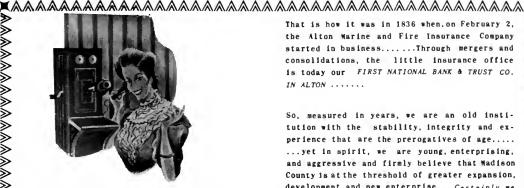
Now 58 years later, in 1962, our total assets are more than \$23,000,000.00.

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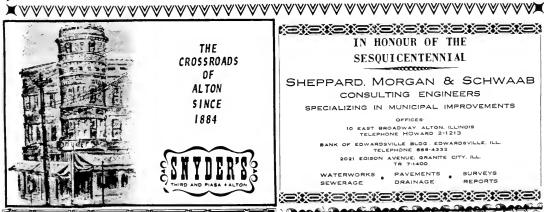
"...and, they say the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company makes change... takes deposits...and actually conducts a banking business....'

That is how it was in 1836 when, on February 2, the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company started in business ..... Through mergers and consolidations, the little insurance office is today our FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO. IN ALTON .....

So, measured in years, we are an old institution with the stability, integrity and experience that are the prerogatives of age ..... ... yet in spirit, we are young, enterprising, and aggressive and firmly believe that Madison County is at the threshold of greater expansion, development and new enterprise ... Certainly, we will be a part of all this ......

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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Member Federal Reserve System



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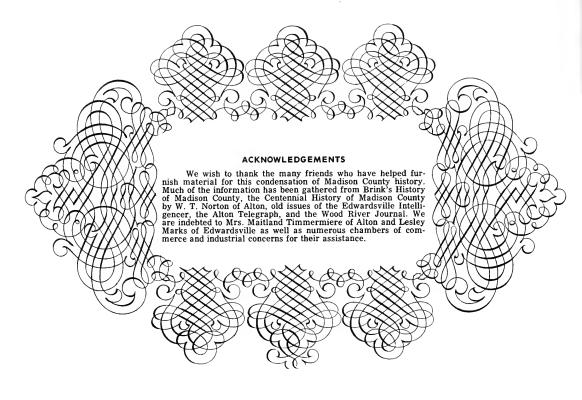
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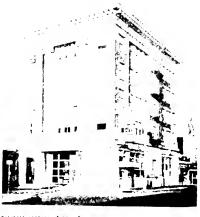
ALTON. ILL.

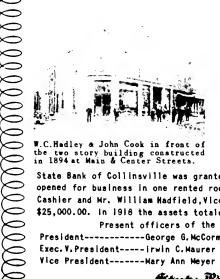
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119-121 Market Alton Lou & Vic Schwegel HOFFMAN FEED & SUPPLY 113 W. Broadway Alton

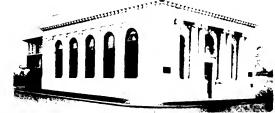








W.C. Hadley & John Cook in front of the two story building constructed in 1894 at Main & Center Streets.



Present home of the bank, acquired in 1916, is located

State Bank of Collinsville was granted a charter June 15,1891. On Saturday,June 20,the bank opened for business in one rented room on Main Street. Mr. Hadley, President, Mr. John Cook, Cashier and Mr. William Hadfield, Vice President, were the first officers. Total Assets were \$25,000.00. In 1916 the assets totaled \$700,000.00. Today they exceed \$7,000,000.00.

Present officers of the bank serving the people of the county are:

President-----George G. McCormick Exec. V. President ---- irwin C. Maurer Vice President----- Mary Ann Meyer

Cashier ------Harry C. Schnuck Ass't Cashier-----Eugene J.Luner Ass't Cashier-----Charles Maurer

Sink Bink of Collingville





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MEMBER F.D.I.C



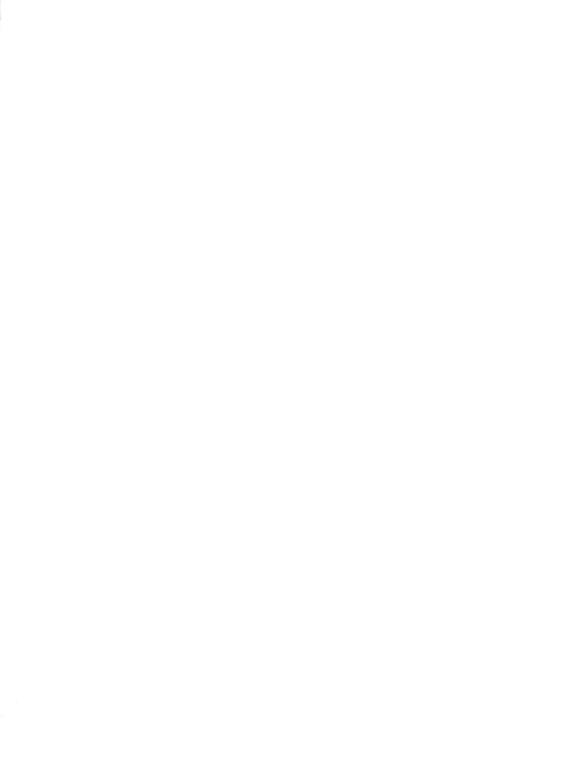
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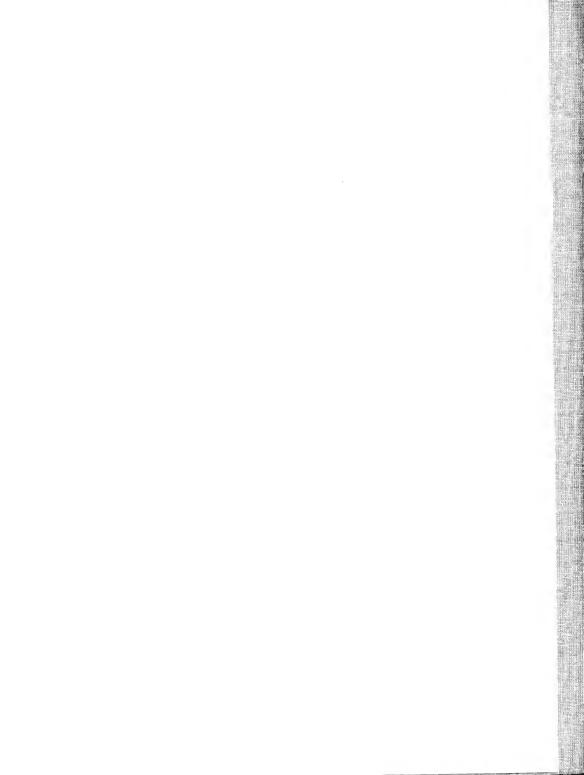
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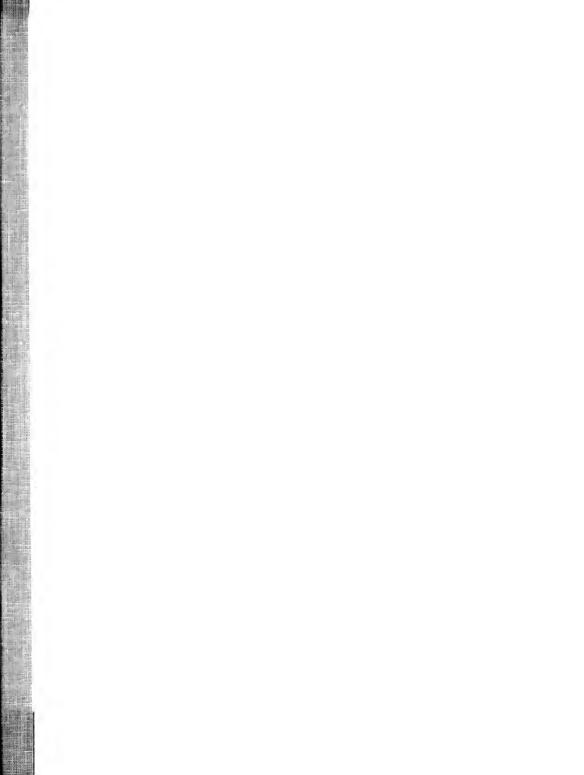
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